

Government give its inoperative orders. Where the ranks of industry cannot be supplied, the ranks of battle cannot be recruited. Lord Panmure's orders clamouring for recruits are met by the Poor Law Report stating the paucity of labourers; the fiery breath of Russian cannon, spreading carnage amid the hosts of Britain, produces inevitably a cry of "more men from Ireland." But famine, more terrible than the cannon, occasioned what answers this cry; the statements in the Poor Law Report. The men who would give victory to Britain, struck down by hunger, have lapsed into the grave, and the voice of Lord Panmure or Raglan can never marshal those victims of famine on the heights of Sebastopol. Had there been no famine in Ireland there would be no lack of soldiers in that army. The utter annihilation of the Irish race by the ravages of starvation was frequently intimated by the English press. But it seems quite certain—it is no conjecture—that if the English army be not recruited, the British empire will be irretrievably injured. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to bring about our military disasters, to make reinforcements impossible by making the working classes unfit for war, than the cruelties inflicted on those useful people in the poor law unions. The framers of English poor laws manifested an utter absence of Catholic charity; they framed it in a purely Protestant spirit. The empire can hardly expect those people whom it treated so cruelly in peace to lay down their lives for its interests in war. The Commissioners authorised by this law caused prodigious bastilles to be erected, and caused relief to be refused to all persons except on condition of coming into these bastilles; it set no limit to the power of the Commissioners with regard to the refusal of relief; it empowers them to enforce most rigorously a system of the cruellest nature. The men who are cowed by such humiliations in peace will not rush to the re-erecting depots in time of war. No doubt money was saved by these cruelties; but it is much to be feared that the empire may be lost by that saving. They have made the working classes fly the country and take refuge in the forests of America or the deserts of Australia—anywhere rather than their native land. "The decrease," we are told by the Poor Law Commissioners, "in the number of agricultural labourers now willing to work for hire" has caused "an increase in the rate of agricultural labourer's wages." Yes! but we fear it has made them less willing to become soldiers, and without soldiers—without an army—Britain cannot bridle Russia, and thus what has benefited the labourer may have weakened the empire. But there is a very false idea running through this report. The increase of wages is said to be caused by the diminution of labourers, and the labourers have been diminished, as we all know, by the ravages of famine, and thus famine appears as a boon to society. The idea is at once immoral and fallacious. The misery of Ireland when its population was to millions was greater than when that population rose to eight. According to such shameful doctrines the languishing districts which foster in misery in Mayo stand in need of nothing in order to glow with prosperity except the benediction of a new famine. This doctrine is the blundering echo of the inhuman cry which rose so fierce and furiously from the English press a few years back—a yell of ferocious joy over the dissolution of a Catholic nation. The object of statesmen and public writers should be not to cut down human life or diminish population to meet the labour market, but to expand the labour market to meet the exigencies of the population. This may be very easily done by affording security to industry—i.e., establishing the principle by law that what a man produces shall be his own. This principle has never been legally established in Ireland, and therefore Ireland has never been opulent. Far, indeed, from being opulent, the Irish people, owing to the absence of security to industry, have been reduced to live on potatoes, and the failure of these potatoes left them victims to famine—a famine which strewed Ireland with carcasses, and has left England without soldiers.—*Tablet*.

**PELISSIER AN IRISHMAN.**—A correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle* states, that General Pelissier, who commands the French Army in the Crimea, is the son of Mr. Pelissier, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to France in 1767, and subsequently corresponded with Mr. Wallplate, another Limerick gentleman. General Pelissier was born at Ronen in 1794. The *Manchester News* says that Mr. Pelissier was a united Irishman who fled to France in '98 and there married a French lady. There is some discrepancy as to date in these two statements.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Government is organising an "Army Works Corps, which is to be sent to the seat of war."

A military camp is about being formed at Arrow, near Birkenhead, for the reception and drill of militia, artillery, and other regiments.

**FOREIGN POWERS AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.**—It would seem as if the nations of the Continent had entered into a general conspiracy to thwart England by "passive resistance," and prevent her succeeding in the formation of the Foreign Legion.—Amongst those who have put themselves most forward in this laudable purpose are Prussia and Denmark, both succumbing to the intrigues and threats of their powerful neighbor and relative, the Emperor of Russia.—*Daily News*.

**OUR FLOATING BATTERIES.**—The first floating battery was tried this week at Sheerness, and made such an essential mess of her trial that as yet no opinion can be given of her capabilities beyond the fact that she would neither steer, wear, nor stay under steam or canvass; that she rolled heavily in smooth water, and would certainly go to the bottom in a heavy sea; that she broke her donkey engine, and nearly burst her boilers in consequence; and finally, with fires out and boilers empty, was towed ingloriously by a tug steamer, and rescued from all further danger to herself or others by being lashed alongside a dockyard hulk.—*Press*.

**LORD DUNDONALD'S PLANS.**—Lord Dundonald has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—"Sir: You ask, in a leading article of the 20th, 'Can nothing be done to give us this summer, before the brief glories of an Arctic solstice have waned again into the long night of winter, the opportunity of striking a blow at the military power of Russia, more signal and more decisive than the capture of Sebastopol itself?' to which I reply, without the slightest risk of refutation, under the signature of any of the dozen and a half of scientific and professional persons to whom my plans have been communicated, that a navel blow

may yet be struck which would insure peace even more speedily and permanently than the possession of the Crimea by 200,000 troops. It is obvious that my plans cannot now be objected to under the plea of inhumanity, seeing that our ships have been attempted to be blown up, and officers and unarmed seamen, who ought to have been taken prisoners, and, if guilty, tried and punished, most inhumanly murdered. Once more, sir—and for the last time this season—offer to subdue all, opposition to the destruction of the fleet at Cronstadt, and to annihilate the defensive power of every Russian fort around the Baltic, the probable result of which humiliation might be the emancipation of Poland, Finland, and other subjugated States, which ordinary military force cannot accomplish.—I am, sir, yours obliged, DUNDONALD.—London, June 22.

**THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.**—Judging from the list of wounded officers, it would appear that the Light Division, the Third Division, and the Fourth Division, were those principally engaged in the attack on the Redan. Among those which appear to have suffered, are the 18th, 28th, and 44th Regiments, belonging to the second brigade, and the 4th, 9th, and 20th, to the first brigade of the Third Division; the 30th, 57th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Fourth Division; the 7th, 23d, 33d, and 34th, to the first brigade, and the 88th and 2d battalion Rifle Brigade to the second brigade of the Light Division. It was the first occasion on which the Third Division was generally engaged, and General Eyre, in command of one of its brigades, whose gallant career while in command of the 73d during the Kaffir war procured him his brigade, was severely wounded. In this division, the 18th Royal Irish had an officer killed, and nine wounded. Of those wounded five had been on service before the Crimean campaign.

It is said to be the intention of government to apply to parliament for a vote of public money, which is to be applied in erecting a monument in commemoration of our soldiers who have died at Scutari. A design for the monument has already been prepared by the Baron Marochetti.

"It is said," observes the *Worcester Herald*, "that certain corn merchants of Birmingham and Gloucester have lost at Berdiansk 50,000 qrs. of wheat, on which they reckoned to turn a pretty penny, having bought the lot at 12s per qr., but the amount of which must now be reckoned a total loss, as the whole has been burnt or taken by the allies. Mr. Justice Maule laid it down last week from the bench, that if not treason, this kind of intercourse with the Queen's enemies was an indictable offence."

Consequent on the receipt of the news of our repulse in the Crimea, orders were transmitted by Lord Panmure on Friday morning to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation—viz., the 15th Foot, recently returned from Ceylon, and the 51st King's Light Infantry, and 80th Foot and 91st Foot, just from India. Detachments from the various depot companies and 1,200 cavalry are also to proceed without delay to the seat of war. Orders per telegraph were also transmitted to Marseilles, to be forwarded from hence by special steambot to the Governors of Malta and Gibraltar, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to send as many efficient men, not only of the regiments stationed in those fortresses, but of the reserve of the household Brigade and reserve battalions, as can be conveniently spared previously to the arrival of the reliefs of regiments of the line and the militia. The regiments that will embark forthwith are the following—viz., 13th Light Infantry, from Gibraltar; 31st Foot, from the Ionian Islands; 48th Foot, from Corfu; 54th Foot, from Gibraltar; 66th Foot, from Gibraltar; and 92nd Highlanders, from Gibraltar. These reinforcements will augment the British force before Sebastopol by upwards of 13,000 men; and, in addition, four field batteries, a troop of Horse Artillery, and a reinforcement for the seige train are in readiness, and only waiting for transports to embark.

On Tuesday orders were issued from the Horse Guards for a return of the entire number of effective men now attached to the Brigade of Guards for drafts of men to be told off to proceed immediately to reinforce the battalions of the Guards now at the seat of war. The return is not to include those men who have over eighteen years' service. The number of men to go out from the guards and file; Scots Fusiliers, 250 rank and file; and Cold stream Guards, 250 rank and file—giving a total of 800. The draft is expected to embark early in the ensuing month of July at Portsmouth, proceeding direct to Balaklava.

**THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.**—Charles Dickens has made his debut as a political orator. He attended the second meeting of the Administrative Reform Association on Wednesday, and declared himself an earnest advocate of its principles. He defended Mr. Layard against Lord Palmerston's recent attack, when the Premier described the first meeting of the Association as the "private theatricals of Drury-lane." "Now, he (Mr. Dickens) had some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and he would accept that figure of the noble lord. He would not say, if he wanted to form a company of her Majesty's servants, he thought he should be able to lay his hand upon the 'comical old gentleman' (laughter), nor that, if he wanted to get up a pantomime, he fancied he knew what establishment to go to for tricks and changes; also for a very considerable host of supernumeraries to prop up one another in that confusion with which many of them were familiar, both on those and on other boards in which the principal objects thrown about were loaves and fishes (laughter)."

A new Puseyite church, at Bedminster, Bristol, is causing great alarm to the good Anglicans there. The *Standard* contains a memorial to the Bishop of Bristol, signed by fourteen Bristol incumbents, who protest against its consecration. They say—"We refer especially to a very prominent crucifix immediately above the place for the communion table; a fantastic representation of our Lord's nativity, with winged ministers on the roof of the stable; groups of figures elaborately decked with the well known appendage of Romish superstition, not excepting the symbol of the Papal supremacy, to which we must add a credence table, so intimately connected with a certain doctrine which has no countenance in our communion service, and which has been decided in our Courts of Law to be an adjunct not recognised by the Church of England. They express in conclusion the hope, that the Bishop will not countenance, by his Episcopal sanction, these studied imitations of Romish imagery, which, whatever may be their artistic skill and exact conformity with medieval standards, can only find an appropriate place within the precincts of the Church of Rome."

**SABBATHARIANISM IN LONDON.**—A monstrous fresco conversatione, was announced for Sunday, 24th ult., in Hyde park. The artisans, mechanics, and working classes of the metropolis were invited to assemble on the right bank of the Serpentine, in order to profit by the example of their "betters" in the important matter of the proper observance of the Sabbath. The meeting was intended as a practical demonstration of the opinion of the classes summoned to attend against the Sunday Trading Bill, introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor, the subject of which, as stated in the placards, is, "to put down all papers, shaving, smoking, eating and drinking of all kinds of food, or recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by poor people." The purpose of the meeting did not appear to be the eliciting of opinion by means of speakers or resolutions, but simply to test the accuracy of the statement of Lord Robert Grosvenor, that the aristocracy religiously observe the Sabbath, and are careful not to work their servants or cattle that day." The artisans of London, accompanied by their wives and families, may not improbably consider the throng of equipages which crowd the "drive" as a strong commentary upon the statement of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who met the objection urged against his bill on the ground of its affecting the poor, and not the rich, by asserting that the aristocracy usually abstain to a great extent from unnecessarily employing their servants or their horses upon the Sabbath. The following is a copy of the placard calling the meeting:—

"New Sunday bill, to put down newspapers, shaving, smoking, eating and drinking all kinds of food, or recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by 'poor people.' An open air meeting of the artisans, mechanics, and 'lower orders' of the metropolis will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday afternoon next, 'to see how religiously the aristocracy observe the Sabbath, and how careful they are not to work their servants or their cattle on that day!'—vide Lord Robert Grosvenor's speech. The meeting is summoned for three o'clock, on the right-hand bank of the Serpentine, looking towards Kensington gardens. Come, and bring your wives and families with you! that they may benefit by the example set them by their betters!"

Accordingly, before the hour specified, an immense concourse of well-dressed persons from all quarters might be seen hurrying towards that particular part of the park directly abutting on the north side of the cemetery, and close to the carriage drive, better known by the name of Rotten-row. By half-past three o'clock some thousands of person had assembled together, but all hopes of a public demonstration, in the shape of speechifying, &c., were put an end to by the appearance on the ground of a large body of police, who dispersed the crowd whenever any one attempted to address them. Finding that they were not allowed to take the subject into free and open discussion, the assembly made a move towards the "drive," which was at the time thronged with carriages and equestrians, and which they completely "blocked," thereby causing an impediment to the thoroughfare, and frightening to an alarming extent, by their wild howlings and groans, the fair occupants of the princely equipages who were out for their afternoon's airing. A reinforcement of police having arrived, the roadway was cleared, and the baffled crowd then ranged themselves along the ride, hissing and hooting every carriage that passed, until the ride was nearly cleared. The scene was one of the most extraordinary and animated description, and had it not been for the skillful management and forbearance of the police the most riotous proceedings must have ensued.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Commenting upon these proceedings the *London Times* says:—

"Some way or another, it was perceived that it could not be right that a Bishop should roll about on a Sunday in his chariot and pair; that fine gentlemen and finer ladies should make a mall in Hyde Park for the sake of displaying fine bonnets and dresses, the marvel of Parisian art; that clubhouses should remain open, and Mivari's and Thomas's nor closed, while poor men were denounced as sacrilegious wretches if they permitted themselves upon that day to indulge in the luxury of a penny shave, to purchase a penny-worth of milk, or a stale half-quarter loaf, or a pound of mutton trimmings, or a pint of questionable beer. If these poor chapmen were in the wrong, certainly the lordly Pharisees could scarcely be in the right. It was difficult indeed for a poor customer who might be excluded from his own peculiar markets to feel that there was not some confusion of ideas existing in the minds of his superiors, as he watched the stream of rosy boys, with flannel aprons, issuing upon the Sabbath morning from the half-closed doors of the fashionable fishmongers, with trays upon their heads or under their arms, as the case might be, well filled with placid turbot, beautiful even in death, contrasting vividly with the bright hues of the ruddy lobsters, which were destined to adorn the graceful close of their uneventful careers; with whiting which, after life's fitful fever, awaited the sacrificial bread crumb with their tails in their innocent mouths, with soles in pairs, and red mullet in their costly simplicity. Nor was the fishmonger's boy the only Sabbath-breaker in the cause of Lucullus. Behind him followed the green-grocer's familiar imp, laden with the spoils of early spring, or rather of spring imposed by the art, of the horticulturist upon our wintry June. Surely it must strike as somewhat strange upon a mind unimbu'd with the niceties of Parliamentary theology, that sins incurred for the satisfaction of the epicure were venial, while the culinary transgressions of the poor man, who, in his most Apician flight, never soared upon the wings of fancy beyond a Sunday shoulder of mutton, resting upon an iron triangle, immersed in savoury potatoes, were to be visited with the severest indignation of every 'well-regulated mind.' If you set about it in the right manner you may ride human nature pretty hard. As long as the stomach is filled, and the back not too ragged, it is possible to persuade one's fellow-creatures to acquiesce to a certain extent in your own superfluities, but a limit must be drawn somewhere. The contrast must not be too vivid nor too startling."

**UNITED STATES.**

**THE CROPS.**—We continue to receive from all parts of the country the most flattering accounts of the condition of the growing crops. In many of the Southern States the wheat has already been harvested, in the finest condition, and in greater abundance than ever before. The prospects of a very large crop of potatoes is very encouraging, and all other vegetables and fruits never appeared more luxuriant. The only doubtful crop is Indian corn, the growth of which has

been somewhat retarded by the cold, wet weather; but sufficient time yet remains to bring it forward, and we have no doubt that we shall yet have enough hot days to make a full average yield of corn. How flour can retain its present enormous rates; when the markets are so well supplied with foreign and domestic vegetables, and in view of the almost certainty of a harvest beyond precedent in this country, surpasses our comprehension.—*New York Christian Enquirer*.

**THE LIQUOR LAW IN BROOKLYN.**—Notwithstanding the vigor exhibited in advance by Mayor Hall, it does not appear the law is enforced with more vigor in Brooklyn than in New York. The *Day Book* says:—"After a great flourish of trumpets (we are told) Mayor Hall, with all his police force in Brooklyn, made out yesterday, the third day of liquor prohibition, to arrest one liquor seller! Just one in three days! Now, then, if it takes three days to shut up one 'rum shop,' how long will it take to shut up ten thousand? The truth is, the liquor law is a dead letter from the start."

During a term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, just closed at Providence, thirty-nine divorces were decreed. In twenty-nine out of thirty-nine cases, the divorces were granted at the instance of the wives. Two petitions only were denied.

**IMPORTANT ARRESTS.**—Yesterday morning our city was thrown into a state of surprise by the announcement that several of her Majesty's subject, including the British Consul, had been apprehended by the United States authorities, charged with violating Section 2 of the General Laws of the United States, which provides that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist, &c., to serve a foreign State, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and be fined not more than \$1000 and be imprisoned not more than three years. When first apprehended the parties manifested some resistance, but finally yielded and accompanied the officers to the Commissioner's Court. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Jewitt, Prosecuting Attorney for this District, the hearing of the case was continued until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Rowcroft was allowed to depart from the Court under a parole of honor, while the other defendants were each held in \$3000 bail to appear. About half a dozen gave the required security, and fifteen were committed to jail. We learn that warrants against twenty others, privates in an Irish company, have been issued by the Commissioner, but up to a late hour last night the United States Marshal had not succeeded in apprehending any of the parties. It is supposed that "the birds have flown."—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

**THE ONLY FREE COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE.**—We copy from the *Boston Pilot* the following notice on the "Laws and Resolves passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts during the session of 1855":—"480 laws and 88 Resolves passed by the legislature, most of these are of the usual character, although the dearth of legal knowledge in the legislature may have occasioned such mistakes in the wording of some of the laws as to render them worthless. The legislature met with the understanding that it was omnipotent, and that every thing was to be reformed. Considering that they were green-horns, and know-nothings, it is to be expected that the lawyers will discover many faults of omission and of commission in the laws as drawn up in the volume before us. However, that is of no consequence. About twelve of the laws passed by this legislature concern us. One of them relates to Church property, and it makes congregationalism the established religion of the State. This is not the only flaw or unconstitutional feature in the enactment which will ensure its being consigned as dead letter, to the remotest corner of the dead letter record. There is also a law looking to the closure of Catholic burying grounds. Two laws concerning naturalization, one of them forbidding State courts to issue either first or last papers, the other requiring poll inspectors and voting list guardians to see to it that naturalized citizens shall not be registered, or be allowed to vote, until they have produced their papers, and given satisfactory evidence that they are qualified to vote. This thing, however, cannot be done twice to the same man in the same town. There are several laws regarding education. One of them provides for the reading of the Protestant bible in each school. The reading is compulsory. Another, singularly enough, provides that no sectarian teaching shall be tolerated in the schools. Another provides for the registry of all children in each town and city, between the ages of five and fifteen. Another determines the penalty for truancy."

**EFFECTS OF A RELIGIOUS "REVIVAL."**—A young and quite a pretty mulatto girl, named Jane Milliken, was brought before the Police Court, yesterday, and sent to the Asylum in South Boston, as a confirmed lunatic. Her case is one growing out of excessive mental excitement, produced by unwise Methodist revivalist. A few months ago she was one of the most careful, proper and industrious of servant girls, and held in high esteem by those who knew her character. One of the deacons of a Methodist society in East Boston took her into the employ of his family, where she was constantly talked to in regard to her soul's welfare. Very soon a "revival" was got up, and the zealous deacon and his brethren made every effort to save this particular brand from the flames that burn yet do not consume. As might be expected, the poor girl, harassed in mind and frightened at the dreadful pictures of hell that were drawn for her salvation, hastened to be "born again" and escape the wrath to come. Like all new converts, she was anxious to exhibit her change of heart, and work for the rescue of sinners. The deacon and the brethren and sisters encouraged her, and night and day she prayed, exhorted, and sung, thus increasing the mental excitement, until her physical powers were exhausted and her reason dethroned. The saddest part of the story remains to be told. Her insanity has transformed her into a most violent and blasphemous person, and she is almost continually uttering the most fearful imprecations and oaths. While in court, her oaths and curses were enough to chill the blood with horror. We cannot regard the mode of converting this poor girl, as practised by the intemperate revivalists, in a very pious and Christian light, and hope that its melancholy issue will serve as a warning, and temper their zeal with judgment in future.—*Boston Times*.

**MAN HUNG BY A MOB.**—Milwaukee, July 13.—Yesterday, at Janesville, Wisconsin, during the trial of a man named Mayberry, for the murder of a raftsmen, named Alger, a defect in the proceedings, and impeachment of the principal witness, so exasperated a crowd of raftsmen, that they took the prisoner from the Sheriff and hung him.